



Why do you claim these birds?—Whig, because they are Democrats.—Democrat. Wednesday: Dec. 4, 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

By the northern mail which arrived this morning, we are placed in possession of sufficient evidence, to prove that the Old Bay State is redeemed and enthralled—that her people, like almost every other State in this Union,—have wrested her from the iron grasp of Federalism, which have for the last half century been bearing her down in meek submission to all that is tyrannical—to that is in opposition to a Republican form of Government. This is the wonder of wonders. What, Massachusetts!—Such cannot be. Who would have thought that this old hardened reptile would have ever forsaken the ways of "her" sins; or who there of us, who are in the slightest degree acquainted with her reprobate heretofore, that would have believed that "she" could be pardoned, after genuine repentance? Truly this instance, the language of Dr. Watts is most clearly verified, that "Whilst the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return." Had we not have had confidence in the language of this great seer before, should not have required stronger evidence to convince us of the correctness of the prediction, than has been furnished us by Massachusetts. Hear our authority for this speaking the election of Massachusetts, which derived from the New-York Evening Post:

It is with the highest degree of satisfaction that we give place to the news of the recent elections in Massachusetts. That ancient State, with her intelligent and thinking population, attached to old opinions and slow to change, yet numbering among some of her citizens some of the truest hearted and clearest minded democrats in the Union, has at length yielded to the power of truth and renounced her political errors. We speak thus positively because the returns we have received give us no doubt of the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor."

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—This Assembly of the wisdom and talent of that State, is doing wonders for the cause of democracy and the people. The Hon. H. Foster, United States Senator elect, finding himself instructed to the effect of twenty one thousand of the popular vote of the people at the late election, who by the bye, was elected two years in advance of the constitutional requirement by the Constitution of Tennessee, and who had not had the pleasure of gracing the Senatorial chair provided for him at the Metropolis, resigned his seat in that body on the 17th inst. Truly this man, for once, has acted wisely, and deserves the name of an honest politician. On the 18th ult. the Legislature proceeded to the election of a senator to fill his place, which, on the 1st balloting, resulted in the election of Hon. Felix Grundy, present Attorney General of the United States.

DO PAY HIM.—In reply to an inquiry made by us of a certain old bachelor who lives not an hundred miles from town, and who has much money owing him, as to the reason why he did not get married, we received in answer, that "he would do so whenever he could collect what was due him." Now in the name of all that is sacred, we beseech all those who are indebted to old bachelors to delay no time in going forward and paying them even the uttermost farthing. For many reasons you could do this, and that speedily; and among them may be found some of importance to him and his future prosperity and happiness; and not only him, but that of the would be favored one, who perhaps for years, may have been anxiously looking forward to the happy moment when she would share of his love and affection, and become the happy participant in his bounteous supplies of the good things of this world. You could no longer yield to the holy command of Heaven thus preventing our fellow being from "multiplying and replenishing" as commanded to do. Do for God sake, pay the man.

# CENTRAL REGISTER.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, [WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY.] EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
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PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

The Democratic party have generally been making professions of devotedness to principle for several years, and especially so for the last twelve months prior to the recent elections. They have now the ascendancy in this, and a great majority of the States of the Union, a clear and decided majority in both branches of Congress, as well as in both branches of our State Legislature. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose, that the people, after so many repeated fair promises, are now waiting in eager expectation to see these hallowed principles reduced to practice. The great mass of the community are becoming too intelligent to allow themselves to be duped and befooled by the mere party battle cries of intriguing demagogues, the empty professions of trading politicians who have principle only in proportion to their interest. Simply professing friendship for the present Administration, without an attempt to carry into full faith and practice the cardinal principles and properties of constitutional liberty—without acting under the constant influence of the principles of equal rights and no chartered monopolies, will be but little if any longer, tolerated. It will no longer satisfy the public mind to have the whole sessions of our legislative assemblies taken up in eulogizing men, in empty compliments to distinguished individuals, while the great interest of the people are wholly lost sight of and forgotten.

For our own part, we trust that the people will hold each and every one of their public agents to the most rigid accountability for their acts, whether they be members of Congress or of the State Legislatures. The good has arrived when there must be something done by these bodies, besides flooding the country with senseless speeches, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The whole paper money fraud must undergo a searching investigation and thorough purification; and the man who falters and flinches in the faithful discharge of this public duty, let him be of what party, or profess what he may, should be a target for the finger of contemptuous scorn throughout all succeeding time.

A majority of the banks throughout the whole country, having again violated their charters, and especially those in the District of Columbia, the people will look to Congress and the different State Legislatures to set this Nation a wholesome example in the work of thorough reform. We shall now learn whether the professions of politicians, and especially those of the members, are sincere—this will be effectually tested by their actions. If it is not all absurd mockery, a cheat, a mere sham, if the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress is not a hollow pretence, one of their first acts will be to choose a committee similar to that asked for last winter by the Hon. William Allen, of Ohio, to inquire into the concerns and condition of the several banks in the District of Columbia, and make a public statement of the same; then, should they deem it indispensable that their charters should be continued, let them be so amended as to prohibit the circulation of all notes of a less denomination than fifty dollars, and the stockholders to be made responsible in their private resources for the debts of the Bank; also the charter to be left open for revision, amendment, or repeal, by any future session of Congress. A similar course should be pursued by the Legislatures of each and every State composing our Federal compact. Not until then shall we have proof of the sincerity of professing politicians. We shall see in due time, whether the agents of the people—our public servants—use a language on the hustings which they falsify by their acts in our legislative halls. It may be thought that we have special reference in these remarks to some particular individuals. If so, we would merely state, that we intend to exclude none; but that we have more

particularly addressed our Democratic members elect. They shall receive a liberal portion of our attention;—and their acts, should they not comport with what they have professed, will receive from us that indignant contempt which should ever be the reward of skulking treachery. They have professed to be Democrats, and they must act as Democrats.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

Mr. Biddle's great United States Bank has been emphatically a "Great Regulator." Just see how it has regulated us into a larger Democratic majority than was ever known at any one time since the formation of our Government. It has done more to aid the Democratic party in carrying out their principles, than any one thing, the justness of their cause excepted. Yes, it has rendered the cause of truth and justice more real, substantial and beneficial aid, than could have been effected by a band of Raman soldiery, consisting of as many individuals as the Bank ever had at one time of silver dollars, to force these causes into practice. Then, have not the Democratic party acted unwisely in putting down that institution! Have they acted as a good and experienced General would have done, in their blind opposition to their greatest benefactor? Have they not greatly weakened their forces and means of success? Have they not, at least, acted very ungratefully? Are they not guilty of the greatest of all insinuations—that of gross ingratitude? They may now hang up their fiddle, and cease longer to anticipate an addition to their long catalogue of victories. They are left "solitary and alone!" But while we are lamenting over our lost and discomfited condition, let us take a peep—merely a peep, at a few of the beneficial "regulations" of this allwise "Regulator," that we may see what it really has done for the Democratic party by way of

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

"Biddle's Bank has indeed been the "Great Regulator" of the Federal Whig party. It regulated it up—and it is now regulating it down. For instance, will you just see a few:

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE: a bare majority in 1837—a democratic majority of 2,591 in 1838—a democratic majority of 6,474 in 1839.

IN MAINE: Federal Governor and legislature in 1837—a democratic majority of 3,390 in 1838—democratic majority in 1839, upwards of 6,000.

IN MASSACHUSETTS: Federal majority in 1837 of 17,767—reduced to 9,925 in 1838—and about to be reduced still more.

IN VERMONT: Federal majority of 6,544 in 1838—reduced to 2,320 in 1839.

IN RHODE ISLAND: Federal majority of 1040 in 1837—reduced to 480 in 1838—reduced again in 1839 to 303.

IN CONNECTICUT: Federal majority of 5,000 in 1838—reduced to 2,544 in 1839.

NORTH-CAROLINA: Federal majority of 1,741 in 1838—reversed in 1839, showing an aggregate democratic majority of 2,500.

SOUTH-CAROLINA: An overwhelming popular vote for the Independent Treasury, and a gain of two members to Congress.

IN ALABAMA: The small democratic majority of 1836, increased to 6,000 in 1839.

IN VIRGINIA: The Federal Legislature of 1838 neutralized; Rives defeated; a popular Democratic of rising 4,000 votes in 1839.

IN MARYLAND: In 1836 and 1837 a federal majority of 3,684; reversed to 231 democratic in 1838, which majority is this year increased to 1,289.

IN GEORGIA: Federal majority in 1836; elected a whig Governor in 1837; elected a democratic Governor in 1839 by a majority of 2,000.

IN NEW-JERSEY: In 1837, a Federal majority of 1,512; in 1838 reversed to a democratic (average) majority of 83; in 1839 democratic majority increased to 1,466.

IN DELAWARE: Federal majority of 580 in 1836 and 1837; reversed to 50 democratic majority in 1838, and still rising.

IN TENNESSEE:

The Old Hero—he who put his life on the stake at New-Orleans, and his political character and success on the great combat with the United States Bank—has lived to see his State redeemed from federal thralldom, and the "monied monster" prostrate. Tennessee, which in 1837 elected the federal candidate for governor by a majority of 19,873 votes, have now carried in the intrepid and clear headed statesman, Polk, by a majority of 2,669, and elected six democratic members of Congress, being a democratic gain of three. This result is the more significant, since Col. Polk in his addresses to the people of the several counties, placed the issue distinctly upon the question of the Independent Treasury. The example set by Tennessee is worthy of imitation indeed.

IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Federal majority in 1836-7; reversed to a democratic majority of 11,423 in 1838; increased to at least 20,000 in '39.

IN ARKANSAS:

In 1836-7 a democratic majority of 1,162, which in 1838 was increased to 5,553, and is probably still more increased by the late election.

IN MISSOURI:

In 1836-7 a democratic majority of 2,557; in 1838 increased to 6,355.

IN ILLINOIS:

Federal majority in 1837; in 1838-9 reversed, while democratic majorities are ranging from 999 to 1,600.

IN INDIANA:

A complete sunset; where whiggery reigned supreme in 1837, democracy is signally triumphant in 1839.

IN OHIO:

In 1837, a federal Governor by 6,000 majority; in 1838, order reversed, democratic majority of 5,738, which is this year greatly increased."

IN MISSISSIPPI:

Federal Governor in 1835-6; federal members to Congress in 1837-8; reversed in 1839 by electing a democratic Governor and members to Congress by an average majority of 3,100. [Ed. Reg.]

"Thus, at a bird's eye glance of the political history of our country for the last two or three years, we see how the "Great Regulator" has regulated the Federal party downward, to be crushed by the rolling ball of democracy, until its credit is as poor with the people as is the credit of its "Great Regulator" in the American money markets."

The best way to sell Cotton.—The able and accomplished mercantile writer in the New Orleans True American, has some fine views on the subject of selling cotton in individual lists which we, with pleasure, transplant to our columns:—

"One very great cause for the late decline, was the perseverance of the old system of selling cotton in large lists at an average price and which besides is a source of injury to many planters; for in times like these when the usual channel of negotiating are stopped up, private and public credit broken down, all business actions should yield to the force of events, and be conducted on a limited scale commensurate with the actual ability of the purchaser to pay, and it therefore cannot be expected that large lists of 1,000 or 2,000 bales will meet with an advantageous market, unless at such a decline in prices as will induce buyers to prepare to purchase, from the great difficulty at present experienced in effecting the arrangements requisite for the payment of such unwieldy quantities.

Where the cotton put on sale in marks each planter's consignment by itself, there would then be a regular business. Small purchasers, numbers of whom are prepared to come forward, though prevented under the present regime, would have a fair field of competition, and the life thus consequently imparted to business would keep our market active, and prevent the occasional droops which it has lately experienced.

Besides, the old list system is not one of impartial justice to the planter. He is, under it, totally at the mercy of the factor, who, receiving a general valuation from his broker, can make return sales at extravagantly high prices to those wealthy favorites whose business it is his interest to preserve though doing so at the expense of such who are less opulent and may be in his power. Sales of each planter's consignment separately, would prevent the possibility of such abuses—as then, the particulars of each transaction must be made known to the individual interested.

There are however, some of our factors, especially the young houses, who do not sell in lists, but dispose of each interest by itself, a practice which we consider will be beneficial to the planter, and enable him to select with advantage his consignees.

If you have a wife, take care of her; and if you have not, get one forthwith.

THE FOX CONVENTION, OR, THE FOX WITHOUT A TAIL.

Never certainly was apologue founded on a more universal impulse of human nature, than that of the fox who lost his tail in a trap, and straightway called a fox convention, and made a speech against all tails. The Philadelphia Banks after having pointed to their own condition, and used every other argument in vain to induce those of New York to cut off their tails, have finally resorted to the most dishonorable device to get an opportunity of "doing the business for them." It is indeed fully evident that banks have a full consciousness of wrong, of mismanagement and degradation in a state of suspension, or they would not thus intrigue to drag others into the same condition. All cats are of a color in the dark, and all banks are of equal soundness in a state of suspension. The only test between a solvent and insolvent concern is lost. Suspension therefore, is a gain to the bad, while it is a loss and calamity to the good. Specie paying banks have indeed at this time many trials to endure. The infectiousness of example berets them; because they are few, they stand proudly conspicuous, a mark to be jealously, perhaps angrily pointed at by many. They are the subject of ungenerous complaint all the difficulties and straits of commerce and business are laid to their charge; the public are carefully given to understand that the suspended banks are their very good friends, but are restrained from shewing their good will by the obstinacy of those who will continue to pay specie in spite of a suffering community. It may be asked in answer, how happens it that banks which suspend as a measure of self protection against non-specie paying banks, should find themselves in the power of those that pay specie? Have they made a mistake? Is it indeed true that banks who redeem their notes are stronger than those who do not? In Heaven's name then, why did they suspend? Or why do they not resume? If seeking to protect themselves, they have unfortunately changed a sound armor for one rotten and full of holes, why do they delay to go back to the sure defenses which they rashly cast aside? They suspended because certain non-specie paying banks were about to trouble them, and prevent them from relieving the community; and now they cannot relieve the community because certain specie paying banks oppress them! Never were any corporations so beset with "wicked circumstances" before.—What then do there is some devil in gainst their own windows. But since they have gained nothing by the violation of their obligations, and must be oppressed one way or the other, they had certainly better take the advice of St. Peter, and rather be buffeted for doing well than for doing ill.—*Charleston Mercury.*

More than a match for a Robber.—"In a Persian apologue, the lesson and benefit of sincerity are beautifully taught. A mother, in giving her son forty pieces of money as his portion, made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, 'Go my son I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again until the day of judgement.' The youth went away, and the party he travelled with was assaulted with robbers. One fellow asked what he had got, and he said, 'Forty dinars are sewed in my garment.' He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked the same question and got the same answer. At last the chief came, and asked him, and he said, 'I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes.' He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and found the money. 'And how came you to tell this?' 'Because,' the child replied, 'I would not be false to my mother, to whom I have promised never to tell a lie.' 'Child,' said the robber, 'art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother, at thy years, and I am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, that I may swear repentance on it.' He did so; his followers were all struck with the scene. 'You have been our leader in guilt,' said they to the chief, 'be the same in the path of virtue;' and they instantly made restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance on the hand."

A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him was the probability of his dying before her and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply.—"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

LOVE OF APPROBATION.—Nothing appears to us so absurd as placing our happiness in the opinion of others; our sense of our enjoyments, not in our own sense of them. The fear of being vulgar, is the moral hydrophobia of the day; our weaknesses cost us a thousand times more regret and shame than our faults. A contented mind is an invaluable pearl.